

COURT FREES WOMAN WHO SOLD COCAINE

Mrs. De Lorenzo, Declared
Guilty by Jury, Escapes on
Suspended Sentence.

VENDERS HAVE NEW TRICK

Pay Newsboys a Commission to
Peddle Drug to Patrons Who
Call for "25-Cent Paper
on Street Corners.

Moved by her pitiable condition, Judge Swann, in Part III of General Sessions yesterday, suspended sentence on Mrs. Catherine De Lorenzo, who had been a prisoner in the Tombs since November 13, when she was found guilty of selling cocaine by a jury in Judge Swann's court. It was the first time Judge Swann had shown leniency to a trafficker in the "white stuff," but had he imposed a sentence of one year, as he intended to do, he would have been inflicting what would have been tantamount to the death penalty, for the woman is a physical wreck from the use of the drug.

Before suspending sentence Judge Swann received the assurance from charitable persons interested in the woman's plight—that she is a mother with eight children, and a grandmother as well—that she would be taken, immediately upon her release, to Liberty, N. Y., where she will receive medical treatment. The judge made it plain to the prisoner that if she was again found either using or selling cocaine he would send her to the penitentiary for a year.

When Judge Swann committed Mrs. De Lorenzo a month ago he hoped she would give the authorities evidence on which two of her sons, who are alleged by the police to be sellers of the drug, could be convicted. One of them has been arrested several times, on the charge of selling cocaine, but has succeeded in escaping conviction. The woman, however, stubbornly refused to become an informer against her children.

Was Source of Supply.

Mrs. De Lorenzo is forty-seven years old. She was arrested last August by officers of the Health Department for selling cocaine to one of her number in her apartments over a barber shop she owned at No. 46 West End avenue. It was declared that she was one of the chief sources of supply for the negro victims of the drug in the San Juan Hill section.

According to officials of the Health Department, who have been trying to check the traffic in the sale of the drug since The Tribune began its exposure of the business of those who cater to the depraved, the cocaine street sellers have become wary, and will not sell the drug to strangers, although they are still working in their old haunts, unmolested by the police.

Use Newsboys as Salesmen.

Hugh H. Masterson, who opened the first campaign waged in this city against these sellers of the drug, has been assisting his former chief, Walter A. Ben-

sel, sanitary superintendent of the department, in the latter's efforts to stamp out the illegal sale of the drug. He has discovered a new device by which two sellers of "coke" in the Tenderloin employ newsboys, themselves addicted to the drug, as their salesmen.

"These boys, none over nineteen, are about twelve in number," said Mr. Masterson last night. "They are legitimate newsboys, but the habitual users of the drug know they can obtain the 'white stuff' from them by asking for a 'twenty-five-cent paper.' The boys will give anyone who so approaches them a newspaper in whose folds is hidden a 'deck'—that is, an envelope containing cocaine." Mr. Masterson said the boys receive a commission of five cents on each sale.

CONNECTICUT IN FIGHT

Pharmacy Board Punishes
Woman Who Sold Heroin.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 12.—The Connecticut State Board of Pharmacy, doubtless influenced by the series of articles in The New-York Tribune, has begun a statewide campaign to stop the sale of opium, heroin and other enervating drugs, except for medical purposes. After receiving evidence yesterday afternoon the board unanimously voted to revoke the pharmacy license of Mrs. Wilma Bachman Robertson, proprietor of the Woman's Drug Store, at No. 876 Main street, for selling heroin to the son of a city official, whose name is withheld by the commission. The complaint lodged by the father of the boy was to the effect that his son had repeatedly purchased the drug at Mrs. Robertson's store and had become a slave to the habit.

There is no law in Connecticut against the sale of morphine or its derivatives, but the board decided to deal a blow to the traffic by taking jurisdiction on the ground that the pharmacy license was being abused. The members of the board are John A. Levery, of this city; C. E. Gladding, of Hartford, and A. L. Wood, of New Haven.

President Levery of the board said to a Tribune reporter to-night:

"We would not have been able to have taken any action in this case if specific charges had not been made. We stand ready to proceed against any pharmacist against whom specific charges are brought. There is no doubt there are thousands of heroin users in Connecticut, but the dealers cannot be punished beyond the revocation of their pharmacy licenses until the Legislature enacts a statute similar to the cocaine law.

"The crusade being conducted in New York has made a haven for heroin users in this state. The city of New Haven passed an ordinance against the sale of the stuff there last week, and the result is that the users have come to Bridgeport to purchase it.

"Already there is a substitute for heroin on the market. It is called 'dionin' (ethyl morphine hydrochlorate), and the law that does not cover all drugs of a morphine derivative will have little effect in stamping out the curse."

"Bing" is the slang name of the drug used by the users of it here, and it is estimated that heroin users in this city number between 300 and 400.

RAID COCAINE SELLERS

Philadelphia Police Seize Drugs
Valued at \$10,000.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—The police, aided by two Burns detectives and agents of the State Pharmaceutical Board, made raids on cocaine and morphine sellers all over the city early to-day.

Twenty men and seven women were arrested, and the police declare they have every illicit seller of "dope" in this city in the number. Cocaine, morphine, heroin and opium to the value of \$10,000 were seized.

The raids were made quietly under the personal direction of Director Porter and Superintendent of Police Robinson. City automobiles were furnished to the raiders, who took all their prisoners to the 11th and Winter street police station.

Many of the prisoners are said to have been "protected" in their traffic in the sale of the "dope."

CHANCE FOR ALL TO HELP

Red Cross Seals Furnish Money
to Lessen Tuberculosis.

"Did you ever stop to think," said Frank H. Mann, who is directing the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals at headquarters in the Metropolitan Building, yesterday, "that there are 30,000 people sick with tuberculosis at this very moment? We are trying to raise \$30,000 to lessen this number, i. e., only about \$1 for each case.

"If there were 30,000 cases of smallpox in New York, or anything measurably approaching that amount, the city would be in a state of practical siege and more than half of the people who live and work here normally would have moved away.

"The indifference to the problem of tuberculosis, which is more insidious by far and more deadly than the worst epidemic of smallpox that New York has ever experienced, is the real reason why this plague has gotten such a foothold and why it continues to thrive in our midst.

"We need two things in New York to get rid of tuberculosis: first of all, a realization on the part of the people generally of the seriousness of the problem that confronts us. Six thousand lives are lost every year from tuberculosis in Manhattan and The Bronx, nearly five-eighths of the total number in greater New York. This is practically one-tenth of the total number of deaths from all causes in the city. When the public realizes the seriousness of this problem we will make much more rapid advances in fighting this disease.

"In the second place, we need money. It takes money to educate the people about tuberculosis. The Red Cross seal offers a splendid opportunity for everybody to help. Every dollar invested in the purchase of seals will bring large returns to the man who invests it."

SCHOOLGIRL ATTACKED

Metuchen Residents Aroused—
\$2,250 Trenton Rewards.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Metuchen, N. J., Dec. 12.—Ester Rolfe, a pretty sixteen-year-old school girl, lies in a serious condition at her home in Millville Village, three miles from here, as the result of an attack made upon her three days ago by a forty-year-old man. The girl was on her way home from a moving picture theatre, when she was met upon.

The girl is of good family, and residents of this locality are greatly incensed over the outrage.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 12.—Acting Governor Prince to-day offered \$1,000 reward for the capture of the assailant of Miss Luella Marshall, who died as the result of an attack a week ago. Rewards for the capture of the assailant now aggregate \$2,250.

COUNCIL PLEADED MOOSE

Prendergast Is the Exception
Among Homecomers.

ROOSEVELT DUE TO-DAY

Oscar Straus Declares Confer-
ence Demonstrated Party's
Permanence.

The special train, with most of the New Yorkers who attended the conference of the Progressive party leaders in Chicago, arrived at the Grand Central Terminal at 5:30 o'clock yesterday. All declared themselves as much pleased with the result of the conference.

Colonel Roosevelt, who had gone out "in the ranks," did not return in that way. He is coming back on the more luxurious Twentieth Century Limited, and will arrive this morning. Senator Dixon, chairman of the national committee, and O. K. Davis, secretary, went direct to Washington, it was said. George W. Perkins lingered in Chicago, and will not return until to-morrow.

Controller Prendergast, who was represented in dispatches as not being any too much pleased with the way in which the business was conducted in Chicago, got back yesterday morning on the train. He said he did not care to express his opinions then, but might have something to say later.

Oscar S. Straus, however, said that the work of organization in Chicago was as satisfactory as could have been hoped for. Asked as to whether there was any indication in the conferences of the opposition to George W. Perkins, Mr. Straus replied:

"There was no friction so far as I could see. Of course, there are always differences of opinion."

Mr. Straus seemed enthusiastic over the prospects of the third party. "The conference demonstrated clearly," he declared, "that the Progressive party is not merely a bolting organization, but that it is founded on enduring principles and has come to stay. The movement shows tremendous vitality in all parts of the country, according to the reports. We have gained many recruits since election."

Mr. Straus declared that many Republicans were coming into the ranks, now that they realized that the Progressive party was to be permanent.

Among others who returned were Frank A. Munsey, Henry L. Stoddard, Clifford Pinchot, Amos Pinchot, Douglas Robinson, Theodore Douglas Robinson, the new New York state chairman; Everett Colby, of New Jersey, and George W. Manchester, Francis J. Heney, the California firebrand, also came to town on the special.

"I believe that these conferences have stiffened up the backbone of everybody," said Chairman Robinson.

"Was there any necessity of stiffening up your backbone?" he was asked.

He laughed as he replied:

"Yes, I think there was, and I'm a member of the family at that."

The state chairman said he would be

at his desk at headquarters every week day until January 10. After that he would divide his time between here and Albany.

"We are going to put up a lot of Progressive legislation to the men in Albany," he said, "and let them do with it what they will. There were a number of members of the other parties declaring how progressive they were during the election. We intend to put them to the test."

REVOLUTION, SAYS BARNES

Calls Roosevelt's Chicago Ut-
terances Most Pernicious.

William Barnes, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, had a statement to make last night on the utterance of Colonel Roosevelt at the Progressive conference in Chicago. He said:

From his declaration at Chicago, it ought now to be clearly apparent to every one that Mr. Roosevelt's proposal is exactly what those Republicans who oppose his nomination at Chicago declared it to be last spring.

We have lived in America since the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that man has certain inalienable rights. What those rights are were specifically set forth in the first ten amendments to the Constitution and in the Fourteenth Amendment, the latter prohibiting the states from assailing individual liberty as the United States is prohibited.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressive party now, under the stress of a campaign, but deliberately, advocate that the power of the majority, now restricted, shall be absolute, so that the individual in America may be deprived of life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and the possession of property without process of law. No doctrine more pernicious to American liberty has ever been advanced in this country. It is absolute revolution.

In characteristic fashion Mr. Roosevelt endeavors to befog the issue, by stating that the courts rule the people. The fact is that when the people through their legislative body pass a law which is violative of the Constitution, the judicial invokes the court as a protection and the court throws out the act because it is in violation of the guarantee of individual liberty. Some Progressives argue that the recall of that decision is not a violation of the bill of rights, but only affects one case. This proposal is worse than the abolition of the bill of rights altogether, because if there was no such guarantee of individual liberty through the Constitution, all would fare alike and could adjust their lives accordingly, but under the Progressive doctrine, only those who would come under the ban of displeasure of a majority of the voters would suffer the loss of their life or property, while others would remain secure.

The United States was established for the purpose of creating on this earth a country in which the individual was secure against tyranny for himself and for his posterity. This fundamental principle, upon which our government is founded, the Progressive party now denies, and this security can only exist through the maintenance and independence of the courts.

In the Hall of Fame in this city there is a tablet to Joseph Story, which contains these words:

"The founders of the Constitution with profound wisdom laid the cornerstone of our national republic in the permanent independence of the judicial establishment—Joseph Story."

These words should be well pondered by every American citizen who desires to maintain the liberties he now possesses, which are threatened by the propaganda of the Progressive party.

That the Republican party will ever advocate the disestablishment of the judiciary, which protects the citizen from aggression and tyranny, is inconceivable, nor do I believe that the Democratic party will ever fall a victim to this condition.

COMPROMISE ON SUBWAY

City and B. R. T. May Agree To-
day on Interest Plan.

INTERBOUGH IS WILLING

Commissioner Cram Says He
Will Not Sign Contracts
Drawn by Lawyers.

By a compromise the city authorities and the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company may reach an agreement on the mooted question as to how the interest on moneys raised for construction of new subways shall be paid. The company has insisted that the interest running before the money is actually used for construction shall be added to the construction cost. The city officials have maintained that the city had nothing to do with the money until after it had been actually paid out for construction work.

It is understood the compromise suggested at a conference held at the Union League Club yesterday afternoon, while the company should meet the interest on such money out of the principal, the \$400,000 already raised on short term notes, it might be reimbursed later by taking it out of net earnings. If it should be charged to the construction account it would come out of the gross earnings, and be a primary charge on the system. Under the plan proposed, as it is understood, it would not come out until the lines had actually become self-supporting.

Those at the conference yesterday were Chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission, Controller Prendergast and Borough President McAneny, representing the city; President Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and J. Horace Harding, representing the bankers of the traction company. After the conference none of the participants wanted to discuss the compromise. All, however, agreed that the situation was not hopeless, and that the chances of an early settlement seemed good.

It is argued that the compromise practically lets both sides out of the difficulty without having yielded an essential point, and is fair both to the city and to the company. There will be another conference this afternoon, when it is hoped a settlement may be reached.

Chairman Wilcox had a talk with President Shonts of the Interborough company earlier in the day, and it is understood, the proposed arrangement would be satisfactory to him.

President Williams is still inclined to blame the Public Service Commission for the time it has taken to draw the contracts. "I am not quite certain," he declared, "but I believe it has taken longer to prepare these contracts than it took to write the Constitution of the United States."

On the other hand, Commissioner J. Sargent Cram declared the lawyers for

the companies were doing all the drawing of the contracts and that all the Public Service Commissioners were supposed to do was to sign them.

"I do not believe the city and the public are properly safeguarded in the contracts, and I do not intend to sign them," he declared. "There is not one word in them to protect the rights of labor."

Chairman Wilcox, writing Dr. George W. Brush, chairman of the Brooklyn transit conference, regretting his inability to attend a luncheon of the conference yesterday, said:

"There is every desire on the part of this commission to have the contracts completed in accordance with the understanding which has existed since early last summer, but if new matters are brought up they must be thoroughly discussed. The contracts are practically completed, except as to the settlement of two or three remaining points, and I sincerely trust and believe these matters can be adjusted."

STATE-BUILT ROADS POOR

Auto Association Asks Abolish-
ment of Present Board.

Albany, Dec. 12.—The proposition to bond the state for an additional \$20,000,000 for the construction of improved highways was carried at the last election by a vote of more than two to one, according to official figures compiled by the State Board of Canvassers, which met to-day. With returns from Kings and Richmond counties still missing, the canvass shows that approximately \$7,000,000 were cast in favor of the bond issue and 212,000 against it.

Returns from Kings County are being held up because of court proceedings instituted there to secure a recount in one Assembly district. The returns from Delaware and Richmond counties on state and national candidates were sent back for correction. The holding up of these returns made it necessary for the state board to adjourn until Monday.

Secretary of State Lazansky went to Brooklyn to-night to try to have the court proceedings dismissed so that the Kings County returns may be sent here at once.

TAFT DINNER PLANS MADE

Only Two Speeches at Waldorf
Affair, January 4.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Arrangements for the Republican dinner in President Taft's honor at the Waldorf-Astoria on January 4 are complete. The dinner will be under the auspices of the Republican Club of New York, the Union League Club of New York City, the Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Union League of Philadelphia.

Two hundred prominent Republicans have been invited to act as an honorary committee at the dinner. Invitations have been sent to all Republican members of Congress, Republican Governors and members of the Republican National Committee.

J. Van Vechten Olcott, of New York, in charge of the arrangements, told President Taft to-day that there would be only two speeches. President Samuel L. Elder of the Massachusetts Republican Club will welcome the President, and Mr. Taft will respond.

BOUGHT BANK TO BOOM

Evidence Shows New Kink Used
by Promoters.

WANTED IT AS REFERENCE

Letters Showing Negotiations
Introduced at Trial of
Wisner and Meyers.

The secret control of a small bank for the purpose of obtaining glowing references for their mining promotions was one of the new kinks given to the get-rich-quick game by Archie L. Wisner and John J. Meyers, now on trial for fraudulent use of mails, according to evidence introduced yesterday by the government.

While Wisner was selling stock in New York, Meyers was in San Francisco looking after their joint interests there.

Meyers established relations with the Citizens State Bank of San Francisco, and on January 18, 1906, he wrote to Wisner as follows:

"The Citizens State Bank has received some inquiries, one from F. E. Cummings, of Croton, N. Y., as follows: 'Dear Sir: Will you kindly write me in regard to financial standing of A. L. Wisner, and something of the value of his properties, as far as possible, and oblige.' I am answering Mr. Cummings' letter myself for the Citizens Bank."

Two months later Meyers wrote again to Wisner, this time on the stationery of the Citizens Bank:

"I received news yesterday that Wisner, Humphrey and Meyers had secured control of the above bank, that your stock with D. L. attached had been mailed to you. The total outstanding stock before we bought in was 481 shares. You, Humphrey and I have bought 200 shares each. We have the stock certificate book in our safe, and at the next meeting we shall put Fraser in as secretary, so we shall know what stock is issued. We have contracts with Haglan as to the privilege of purchase of stock, so that we can always control the bank."

Their deposits are about \$20,000 now, in sixty days they will be \$200,000. We shall wipe out the present board of directors, and put in some heavyweights, and then watch it grow.

"I want absolutely nothing said about our connection with this bank, as otherwise we will lose the prestige we want to use it for. By January, 1907, we can be a national bank, with \$200,000 capital, then we be O. K. to be known to be connected with it, but not before. We can get more benefit as reference this way."

When a short time later Wisner wrote that one of the big banks in San Francisco had failed to give a hearty reference, Meyers replied that a big institution had to be conservative, and added: "You had better use the Citizens State Bank as reference in all cases that you can."

He apprised Wisner that all the letters of inquiry would be immediately turned over to him for answer, and all that was necessary was to keep a small amount of money deposited in the bank for each of the companies promoted by them.

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THE TRUTH No. 2

The only serious accident on the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, thus far this year between Boston and New York, was at Westport, October 3, when the engineer, with five years of clear record behind him, from some forever unknown cause, passed seven signals and warnings and took a No. 10 cross-over at 50 miles an hour where his speed regulation called for 15. He lost his life and the lives of six others. Had the cross-over been a No. 20, the Speed Limit for which is 25 miles an hour, the result would have been the same.

But there may be some violation of rules and regulations in the future, when, with a somewhat less speed, a No. 20 cross-over which is 50 per cent longer than a No. 10, may save a train from disaster; and No. 20 cross-overs have been ordered installed for all express service as soon as the weather will permit.

Meanwhile the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut has ordered that all express trains come to a full stop at cross-overs before the switch is changed for the detour of the train.

This order is being strictly complied with and lengthens the running time between New York and Boston by twelve minutes, some of which can be made up in clear sections of the track.

But as SAFETY MUST BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION, the officials of the road are now figuring to what extent there should be a readjustment of the time schedule temporarily for the winter traffic.

The New York and Chicago expresses have lengthened their time for the winter by two hours and a corresponding lengthening of our five hour trains would mean a winter time of five hours and a half for our present five hour trains. This is quite unnecessary in view of the fact that the New Haven roadbed and rails are unsurpassed for solidity of construction by any railroad in the United States; and if it is finally determined that with these stops at cross-overs there must be a lengthening of time schedules it will not be more than fifteen minutes for the five hour expresses and in such proportion as may be found necessary for other trains.

CHARLES S. MELLEN
President.